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WPPA-5168b

Subject: "OMUL NOU" a new book of Horia SIMA

Source: []

Subsource: []

Place: Paris

Date: July 1, 1950

Evaluation: B - 3

The new book of Horia SIMA (leader of the Iron Guard living allegedly in the Argentine) intitled "OMUL NOU - Elemente de doctrina legionara" ("THE NEW MAN - Elements of Legioner doctrine"), which was recently disseminated in Paris, was published in Spain.

The book was sold here in Paris for 300 fr. to the members of the Iron Guard, and distributed free of cost to various political personalities.

The Book was published in Spain thanks to the efforts of some (unidentified) members of the Iron Guard, lectors with some Spanish Universities. No party (Iron Guard) funds were spent for this purpose.

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HORIA SIMA

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WFA-5168

Subject: Policy of Horia SIMA, (leader of the Iron Guard).

Source: []
Subsource: []

Place: Paris
Date: July 1, 1960

Evaluation: B-3

When Horia SIMA passed through Paris in 1946 he contacted Octavian VULIA. In an interview with VULIA, subject first apologized for the order he gave in 1944 in Germany for the arrest of VULIA.

[] NOTE: In 1944, while VULIA was in Germany in Freiburg, Mr. Sima changed the orientation of her foreign policy in turning against Germany. The Government of Horia SIMA, then in Vienna and with jurisdiction over all Rumanians in Germany, asked the German Government to arrest all Rumanians who did not side with it. VULIA being one of those reluctant to side with the Horia SIMA Government against the King, was arrested on an order issued by the Horia SIMA headquarters in Vienna.)

It was then that VULIA met SIMA for the first time. The fact that SIMA apologized to him as well as SIMA's general outlook favorably impressed VULIA who considers him "an intelligent and extremely political spirit."

SIMA elaborated to VULIA on the reasons which led him to the decision to dissolve the Legion.

[] NOTE: In the circles of the fanatic legionnaires this act is wild. Indeed the Captain (Cornel GORJANU) when he formed the Legion, placed it under the protection of the Archangel, saying "the Legion is no longer in power". It seems that it is a well-known truth that what has ever been placed under the protection of this figure of the Church (the Archangel Michael) can no longer be undone by man. Thus the Captain, in placing the Legion under the protection of the Archangel Michael, created a sort of an Order, similar to the Order of the Jesuits or to the Order of Malta. As no leader of the Jesuits can ever dissolve that Order, so the act of Horia SIMA cannot affect the Legion. Such Orders continue to exist - say these fanatic legionnaires - unlimited periods of time until historically they disappear.

This theory notwithstanding, Horia SIMA dissolved the Legion. When he did so, he acted in perfect good faith, both as a Rumanian and as an Iron Guardist. Horia SIMA felt that before the terrific catastrophe shaking the entire Rumanian nation it was the duty of all responsible Rumanians to do all that was in their power to constitute a single front to fight against the oppressors of Rumania. The dissolution of the Iron Guard was thus to be interpreted as the sincere desire of the leaders of that movement to remove all barriers which could stand between the Rumanians in exile. Horia SIMA then sincerely gave up any pretention

to rally Rumanians around his person for the fight, on the contrary he felt he ought retire.

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The dissolution of the Iron Guard Movement meant complete freedom for all the members of the Legion to join the Rumanian resistance in exile without being handicapped by the fact that they belonged to the movement.

This was the predominant spirit in 1944. At that time there was a much stronger solidarity among the Rumanian refugees in Western Europe, and Boris Spil had reason to believe his act was a generous one, helping the Rumanians in the first instance.

Later on, the various leaders of the Rumanian democratic parties could flee the country. They returned Western Europe, where they started organizing the Rumanian resistance on a sectarian and partisan basis. At this moment a division was created which led to the unfortunate developments prevailing among the Rumanian exiles.

The democratic political parties were reluctant towards the former members of the Iron Guard. The Iron Guards themselves could not forget that they had not existed any longer, and that they should try to forget their past. These positions were to be aggravated little by little, leading to a state of bitterness on both sides. Thus an intransigence was created. The democratic political parties could not discuss with former Iron Guards because of the results of their revolt, the Iron Guards were no longer considered as the political parties which they accused. In addition, the Iron Guards were the organization of the resistance.

Today Boris Spil's political advisers are faced with an equivocal situation. Indeed, on the one hand, the Iron Guard has dissolved, the Legion is the only political organization which will do the same, permitting thus the formation of a state composed of all Rumanians in exile, fighting for the liberation of the mother land. On the other hand, this not being the case, the Legion, as an Iron Guard, is a reality which can no longer claim any political or moral superiority, and liberalism because it is only doing so to keep its existence.

Thus, Boris Spil's dilemma is either to give up all political aspirations, which is not ready to do, or to keep as an instrument in hand which is a strong reality; or, to give into politics, which he cannot do without the Iron Guard. The alternative of reviving the Iron Guard is a dangerous one, capable of ruining the respective efforts to maintain the spirit of the Iron Guard.

In the light of this dilemma and the various political manifestations of the Iron Guard, we have to interpret.

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